

CALIFORNIA
ENERGY
COMMISSION

RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAM

Volume 4

CUSTOMER CREDIT SUBACCOUNT

Fourth Edition

GUIDEBOOK

JUNE 2000
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Gray Davis, Governor

Volume 4
**CUSTOMER
CREDIT
SUBACCOUNT**

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CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

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These guidelines were formally adopted by the California Energy Commission on January 21, 1998, and subsequently revised on January 6, 1999, November 17, 1999, and June 14, 2000 pursuant to Senate Bill 90 (Chp. 905, Stats. 97).

This Guidebook contains general instructions for renewable power providers on how to qualify and receive funding from the Customer Credit Subaccount of the Renewable Resource Trust Fund. For more detailed information on the Renewable Resource Trust Fund, please see the Energy Commission's *Policy Report on AB 1890 Renewables Funding*. The report (Publication Number P500-97-002) may be obtained through the California Energy Commission's Publications Office at (916) 654-5200.

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Introduction

Assembly Bill 1890 (AB 1890)¹, enacted on September 23, 1996, provides \$540 million for the support of renewables electricity generation technologies. These funds will be collected from the ratepayers of the three largest investor owned utilities in California from 1998 through March 31, 2002, to support existing, new, and emerging renewable electricity generation technologies. As part of the requirements of AB 1890, the California Energy Commission (Energy Commission) submitted a report to the Legislature with recommendations for allocating the \$540 million.

Senate Bill 90 (SB 90)², enacted on October 12, 1997, places the \$540 million into the **Renewable Resource Trust Fund**, and directs the distribution of funds through four accounts: Existing Renewable Resources Account, New Renewable Resources Account, Emerging Renewable Resources Account, and Customer-Side Renewable Resource Purchases Account (which is divided into the Customer Credit Subaccount and Consumer Education). Table 1 shows funding allocations by year.

Table 1
Yearly Allocations to Renewable Technologies³

Account	1998	1999	2000	2001	Overall	(in millions)
Existing Technologies	57%	49%	41%	33%	45%	\$243
New Technologies	24%	28%	32%	36%	30%	\$162
Emerging Technologies	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	\$54
Customer -Side	9%	13%	17%	21%	15%	\$81

To assist those interested in participating in the Renewables Program, the Energy Commission developed account-specific guidebooks for the Renewable Technology Program. These initial guidebooks are identified as volumes 1 through 4, with each volume corresponding to an account in the **Renewables Resource Trust Fund**:

- Volume 1 - Existing Renewable Resources Account
- Volume 2 - New Renewable Resources Account
- Volume 3 - Emerging Renewable Resources Account
- Volume 4 - Customer Credit Subaccount of the Customer-Side Renewable Resource Purchases Account

¹ Chapter 854, Statutes of 1996

² Chapter 905, Statutes of 1997

³ These percentages apply to \$135 million dollars annually for four years as assumed in the **Policy Report on AB 1890 Renewables Funding**. Due to the fact that \$135 million will not be collected in the early years, it may be necessary to borrow funds from one account to make payments in another account equal to the absolute amounts expected annually. This will be done only if the account from which money is borrowed is not adversely affected. All funds borrowed will be returned to the appropriate account.

In addition, the Energy Commission developed the Overall Guidelines which set forth the administrative and legal requirements necessary to receive or appeal funding awards from the Existing, New and Emerging Accounts, and the Customer Credit Subaccount. This guidebook, identified as Volume 4, addresses the application and funding process for the Customer Credit Subaccount of the **Renewable Resource Trust Fund**.

Overview of Customer Credit

The Customer Credit Subaccount is designed to allow end-use customers to receive a rebate from the **Renewable Resource Trust Fund** (14 percent of the overall funds are allocated to this Subaccount, for a total of \$75.6 million). The funds will be paid to registered renewable providers that deliver power from registered, in-state renewable suppliers or wholesalers⁴ in direct-access contracts or contracts for differences (see Definitions). The providers will in turn pass the rebate along to customers, who will see it on their electricity bill. Renewable wholesalers may also participate in the program, but will not receive funds since wholesalers do not sell directly to end-users.

Funds will be distributed through a cents-per-kilowatt-hour (kWh) credit. Providers will be reimbursed for credit they pass onto consumers based on the cent-per-kWh credit level for eligible renewable power. For the first six months of this program, the credit level was set at 1.5 cents-per-kWh (the maximum allowable) in order to provide a stable market signal. Since funds were under-subscribed during the opening of the program, the credit level was set at 1.5 cents-per-kWh for the second six months of the program, ending on March 31, 1999. The credit level was held constant at 1.5 cents per kWh after the second six-month block through November 1999. Effective December 1, 1999 (load served in the December 1999 performance period), the credit level was lowered to 1.25 cents per kWh through June 2000.

From July 1, 2000 through December 31, 2000 (load served in the July 2000 — December 2000 performance periods) the credit level is set at 1.0 cent per kWh. The Electricity and Natural Gas Committee of the Energy Commission (Committee) will hold a public proceeding to re-evaluate the credit level near the end of this six-month block.

There is a cap of \$1,000 that any one non-residential or non-small commercial customer may receive in one year. Further, the combined non-residential and non-small commercial class may not receive more than \$15 million from the Customer Credit Subaccount.

The funds available for the Customer Credit Subaccount increase over time from 1998 through 2001 to reflect anticipated market growth as shown in Table 2. Annual funding allocations will be further allocated by month, and any unused funds will remain in the Customer Credit Subaccount for use in later months. At the end of the year 2001, any unused funds from all accounts will be reallocated to any one or more of the accounts within the **Renewable Resource Trust Fund**, based on market conditions at that time.

⁴ A wholesaler is an entity which buys and sells electricity to providers, or one who acts as a broker in negotiating sales of power to providers.

Consumers may receive funding from this Subaccount via their electric service providers. Electric service providers and wholesalers interested in participating in the rebate must first apply to the Energy Commission for registration as a renewable energy service provider or wholesaler. Providers and wholesalers must register each specific product that they offer that will be eligible for Customer Credits. Those who register will receive a certificate stating they are a registered provider and eligible to receive funds from the Customer Credit Subaccount or that they are a wholesaler supplying energy that is eligible for funds.

The electric service provider must then report to the Energy Commission information about product purchases and Customer Credits passed on to consumers in order to receive reimbursement from the Customer Credit Subaccount. Registered wholesalers must submit information documenting that the power they sell or broker is eligible for funding from the Customer Credit Subaccount. Only power generated by an in-state renewable electricity generation technology as defined by Public Utilities Code section 383.5(a) (for summary see in-state renewable generation in Definitions section) qualifies for the rebate. The specific requirements, instructions, and forms needed for participating in the Customer Credit Subaccount are contained in this guidebook.

Table 2
Funding Allocations

Year	Annual Allocation for Renewables Program ¹	Percent Allocated to Customer Credit ²	Annual Allocation to Customer Credit	Monthly Allocation to Customer Credit
1998	\$135,000,000	8%	\$10,800,000	\$900,000
1999	\$135,000,000	12%	\$16,200,000	\$1,350,000
2000	\$135,000,000	16%	\$21,600,000	\$1,800,000
2001	\$135,000,000	20%	\$27,000,000	\$2,250,000
Overall	\$540,000,000	14%	\$75,600,000	

¹ The total program funding of \$540 million is collected over a period of four years and three months.

² The percent allocation was identified in SB 90.

Who Qualifies For Funds?

Registered Renewable Providers

You DO qualify for funding if you meet the three criteria listed below:

1. You are an electric service provider selling electricity either through a direct-access contract or a contract for differences to an end-use customer, **AND**
2. You sell eligible energy that meets the definition of an in-state renewable electricity generation technology as demonstrated by meeting one of the following criteria:

- a) You are a registered, renewable supplier of eligible renewable energy. Suppliers registered as eligible for funding from either the Existing Renewable Resources Subaccount or the New Renewable Resources Account meet the definition of in-state renewable electricity generation technology and generate energy that qualifies for funding from the Customer Credit Subaccount,⁵**OR**
- b) You obtain eligible energy from one or more renewable supplier described in 2(a), **OR**
- c) You obtain eligible energy from one or more registered wholesaler and the energy is generated by one or more renewable supplier described in 2(a), **OR**

IMPORTANT: Pursuant to the enactment of Senate Bill 977 (Sher) the eligibility criteria of generation that qualifies for Customer Credit funding, during the first six months of the program, are broader than the qualifications described above. For the first six months, the eligibility criteria include in-state renewable generation facilities owned by in-state municipal utilities and owned by in-state investor-owned utilities not required to sell to the Power Exchange.

Sales to end-use customers between April 1 to September 30, 1998 DO Qualify for Funding if:

- d) You are a registered, renewable supplier located in-state and are owned by an in-state investor owned utility not required to sell into the Power Exchange, or by one or more in-state municipal utilities not certified as a qualifying small power production facility (in-state utilities other than PG&E, SCE, SDG&E), **OR**
- e) You obtain eligible energy from one or more renewable supplier described in 2(d), **OR**
- f) You obtain eligible energy from one or more registered wholesaler and the energy is generated by one or more renewable supplier described in 2(d), **AND**

NOTE: Credit for eligible power purchased from municipal utilities and investor-owned utilities meeting the eligibility requirement applicable between April 1, 1998 and September 30, 1998 had to be passed on to consumers before September 30, 1998. Eligible power from municipal utilities and investor-owned utilities may not be banked beyond September 30, 1998. **[This time period has passed and the opportunity for claiming energy eligible under the provisions of SB 977 is closed.]**

- 3. **AND** You are selling renewable electricity to an end-use customer within the state of California who is NOT a local, publicly owned electric utility customer, and pays the public-benefits charge to the Renewable Resource Trust Fund (customers in the San Diego Gas and Electric, Pacific Gas and Electric, and Southern California Edison distribution territories pay into the fund).

You DO NOT qualify for funding if:

- 1. The renewable energy for which you wish to receive the Customer Credit is not purchased from a) an in-state renewable supplier registered as eligible for funding from the New or Existing Renewables Resources Accounts, or b) an in-state

⁵ Energy from facilities not registered as eligible from funding in the New or Existing Accounts may be eligible for funding from the Customer Credit Account if the energy meets all criteria for funding from the Customer Credit Account. See the section How to Claim Funding from the Customer Credit Account for Energy from Suppliers that are not Registered as Eligible for Funding with the New or Existing Accounts in the discussion of Monthly Reporting Requirements and Procedures.

renewable supplier that has submitted the necessary documentation to show that the electricity which they generate is eligible for claiming customer credits, or
c) a registered renewable wholesaler.

2. The renewable energy for which you wish to receive the Customer Credit is sold to an out-of-state customer, a local publicly-owned electric utility customer, or other end-use customer who is not paying the public benefits charge.
3. You are a registered renewable wholesaler and you are not selling or brokering your product to end-use customers.

How Do I Apply?

If you are an electric service provider selling directly to end-use customers and meet the eligibility requirements described above, then you may apply to become a registered renewable provider. Applicants for this status must complete form CEC-1890D-1, Registration Form for Renewable Providers for any product offering eligible renewables.

If you are a wholesaler or broker of renewable energy, but do not sell directly to end-use consumers, you may register with the Energy Commission as a renewable wholesaler. Registered renewable wholesalers are not eligible for funding from the Customer Credit Subaccount, but some wholesalers may find it desirable to document that they are buying and selling or brokering renewable power that is eligible for the Customer Credit. Applicants must complete form CEC-1890D-3, Registration Form for Renewable Wholesalers.

Registered wholesalers and providers must register each product they offer that is eligible for the Customer Credit. If one entity acts as both a wholesaler and provider of a product, the product may be registered under both categories.

A generating facility selling directly to an end-use customer may be registered as both a Renewable Supplier and a Renewable Provider or a Renewable Wholesaler and Renewable Provider if applicable. Such a generator may receive funds for which it qualifies from any other Renewables Resource Trust Fund Account(s), and may also receive funding from the Customer Credit Subaccount. A generator interested in participating in Customer Credit Subaccount fund distribution must complete both form CEC-1890A-1 (Registration Form for Renewable Suppliers) and form CEC-1890D-1 (Registration Form for Renewable Providers) and/or CEC-1890D-3 (Registration Form for Renewable Wholesalers). For information on how to qualify for the Existing Renewables Resources Account, please see Volume 1 of the **Guidebook for the Renewable Technology Program**.

In addition, providers must complete the State of California Vendor Record (STD-204) included with this guidebook. The State of California requires that all parties entering into business transactions that may lead to payment(s) from the State provide their

Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) as required by the State Revenue and Taxation Code, Section 18646, and Internal Revenue Code, Section 6109. This form must be on file with the Energy Commission in order for any payments to be made. If you have any questions about this form, please contact the California Franchise Tax Board at 1-800-852-5711.

Forms CEC-1890D-1 (Registration Form for Providers), CEC-1890D-3 (Registration Form for Wholesalers) and STD-204 are included with this booklet (see Forms and Samples at the end of the document) and are available from the Energy Commission. Directions for completing the forms are provided below. Please call (916) 654-5379 to request any additional forms. The forms are also available on the Internet at the Energy Commission Web site at: <<http://www.energy.ca.gov/renewables/documents>>

Instructions for completing the CEC-1890A-1, the Registration Form for Renewable Suppliers, may be found in Volume 1 of the ***Guidebook for the Renewable Technology Program***, which describes the program for existing renewable technology suppliers.

Registration forms may be submitted by fax or by mail (or in person) to the address on the form. Detailed instructions for completing CEC-1890D-1, CEC-1890D-3 and STD-204 follow.

CEC-1890D-1, Registration Form for Renewable Providers

For initial registration, please check the box in the upper right-hand corner for Original.

1. **Name of Provider** -- Full business name of provider.
2. **CPUC Provider #** -- If you are registered with the California Public Utilities Commission as an Electric Service Provider, enter your four-digit registration number.
3. **Type of Provider** -- Indicate appropriate type of provider.
4. **Name of Payee** -- Name of recipient of payments.
5. **Address of Payee** -- Address to which payments are to be mailed, as well as telephone, fax, and e-mail address of payee.
6. **Contact Person** -- Name, title, address, telephone/fax number, and e-mail address for the contact person for any questions or concerns the Energy Commission may have about the registration form or the provider.
7. **Name of Product** -- This item is for providers with more than one generation product. If this does not apply, enter N/A.

8. **Eligibility Information** -- The form lists three eligibility criteria that must be satisfied to become an eligible renewable provider. Check the box to affirm that you meet all these criteria.
9. **Expected Percentage of Generation from Eligible Renewable Sources** -- For this product indicate the percentage of kWh per year of registered, in-state renewable energy you expect to sell to eligible customers (those customers within the state, who are not local publicly-owned electric utility customers and who are paying the public benefits charge).
10. **Expected Percentage of Generation from All Renewable Sources** -- For this product indicate the percentage of kWh per year of renewable energy you expect to sell to eligible customers (those customers within the state, who are not local publicly-owned electric utility customers, and who are paying the public benefits charge).
11. **Renewable Supplier Registration Numbers** — For this product list the Energy Commission Registered Renewable Supplier registration number for each renewable supplier contributing to your product. If these numbers are not available at the time you initially register, you may leave this section blank.
12. **Declaration** -- The declaration must be completed by an officer of the company such as the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, or similar officer with authority to bind the company.

CEC-1890D-3, Registration Form for Renewable Wholesalers

For initial registration, please check the box in the upper right-hand corner for Original.

1. **Name of Wholesaler** -- Full business name of wholesaler.
2. **CPUC #** -- If you are registered with the California Public Utilities Commission as an Electric Service Provider, enter your four-digit registration number.
3. **Type of Wholesaler** -- Indicate appropriate type of wholesaler.
4. **Contact Person** -- Name, address, and telephone/fax number for the contact person for any questions or concerns the Energy Commission may have about the registration form or the wholesaler.
5. **Name of Product** -- This item is for wholesalers with more than one generation product. If this does not apply, enter N/A.
6. **Eligibility Information** -- This is the eligibility criterion that must be satisfied to become a registered wholesaler. Check the box if it applies to you.

7. **Expected Percentage of Generation from Eligible Renewable Sources** -- For this product indicate the percentage of kWh per year of registered, in-state renewable energy you expect to sell or broker.
8. **Expected Percentage of Generation from All Renewable Sources** -- For this product indicate the percentage of kWh per year of renewable energy you expect to sell or broker.
9. **Declaration** -- The declaration must be completed by an officer of the company such as the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, or a similar officer with authority to bind the company.

STD-204, Vendor Data Record

1. **Return Form To** -- Already completed by the Energy Commission.
2. **Vendor information** -- Enter your business name and address; if you are a sole proprietor, enter the owner's full name.
3. **Vendor Entity Type** -- Check the box corresponding to the appropriate entity type.
4. **Vendor's Taxpayer ID Number** -- Enter your federal ID number. If you are an individual/sole proprietor, please enter your social security number.
5. **Vendor Residency Status** -- Check appropriate box corresponding to your residency status.
6. **Registering Signature** -- The registration must be signed by an officer of the corporation such as the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer.

What to Expect after Applying

The Energy Commission will notify you by mail or fax that your application for registration has been received. If the Energy Commission has any questions about your application, a representative will contact you. Otherwise, you will be notified within 10 days whether or not you have been approved for registration. If not approved, you will be notified and informed of the reasons why. If approved, you will receive:

1. A signed certificate from the Energy Commission stating you are a Registered Renewable Provider or Registered Wholesaler
2. A five-digit provider number to be used in all subsequent transactions
3. Blank copies of form CEC-1890D-2, the Monthly Performance Report for Renewable Providers and Wholesalers. Registered Renewable Wholesalers are required to submit Monthly Performance Reports on the same interval as the providers to whom

they sell or broker power. Hence, registered wholesalers must submit Monthly Performance Reports on a monthly basis if at least one of their providers submits reports monthly.

Monthly Reporting Requirements and Procedures

Registered, renewable providers are required to report monthly performance data so that Energy Commission staff may calculate the payment from the Customer Credit Subaccount and ensure that payment distribution is consistent with legislative direction. Providers will be reimbursed for credit they have passed on to consumers based on a cent-per-kWh credit level for eligible renewable power.

To receive payments from the Customer Credit Subaccount, providers must submit a properly completed form CEC-1890D-2, Monthly Performance Report for Renewable Providers and Wholesalers. Each Monthly Performance Report must contain data with respect to customer sales for only one performance period. For example, all data on sales in January must be shown on a Monthly Performance Report for January, and activity in February must be submitted on a separate Monthly Performance Report. One Monthly Performance Report may, however, show that the eligible energy was generated in several different months, as long as sales to customers all occur during the performance period. Data for more than one product must be aggregated on one Monthly Performance Report.

On the Monthly Performance Report, providers may claim purchases from specific suppliers and/or wholesalers. Registered renewable wholesalers are required to submit form CEC-1890D-2, Monthly Performance Report for Providers and Wholesalers, on a schedule no less frequent than the providers to whom they sell or broker power.

Providers and registered wholesalers are encouraged to submit Monthly Performance Reports as soon as possible; however, the Energy Commission will not process payments on invoices prior to one month and 10 days after the end of the performance period. Note, for purposes of this discussion, calendar month refers to when MPRs are submitted to the Commission, and performance period refers to the month that the load was served. During the calendar months June 1998 through May 1999, the Commission accepted invoices from the 10 most recent applicable performance periods (that is, invoices were accepted up to 10 months and 10 days from the end of the performance period). For the calendar months June 1999 through December 1999, the Commission is accepting MPRs from the 7 most recent applicable performance periods (invoices accepted up to 7 months and 10 days from the end of the performance period). **Effective calendar month January 2000, the Commission will accept only invoices from the three most recent applicable performance periods -- September, October and November 1999 (invoices accepted up to 3 months and 10 days from the end of the performance period). Consequently, an August 1999 MPR will not be accepted after December 10, 1999.**

The Monthly Performance Reports are due to the Energy Commission by the Invoice Due Dates shown in Table 3 in order for the Energy Commission to make payments by the corresponding Anticipated Payment Date. Invoices received after a given Invoice Due Date will be processed the following month. Invoices may be submitted by mail or in person by 5:00 p.m. to the following address: **California Energy Commission, Accounting Office/ 1516 9th Street, MS-2 / Sacramento, CA 95814-5512**. The form may also be submitted by **Fax (# 916/653-1435)** no later than midnight of the due date. Incomplete or illegible invoices will be returned with a written notice explaining why the invoice was rejected.

The Energy Commission intends to make payments from the Customer Credit Subaccount to qualified providers within 5 weeks of the Invoice Due Date. Therefore, payments for the Monthly Performance Reports submitted by January 11, 1999 should be mailed on or about February 17, 1999. Payment for the Monthly Performance Reports submitted by February 10, 1999 should be mailed on or about March 19, 1999, and so on. Providers will receive a monthly statement showing their payment calculation and the program-to-date status. Wholesalers will also receive a monthly statement confirming receipt of their monthly performance report. Sample statements are included in the Forms and Samples section at the end of this document.

The credit level, the rebate per kWh, was held constant over two six-month periods for the first year of the program. For the first six months of the program, the credit level was set at 1.5 cents-per-kWh. The Renewables Committee reset the credit level at 1.5 cents-per-kWh for the next six months, ending March 31, 1999. The credit level remained at 1.5 cents-per-kWh through November 1999.

Effective December 1, 1999 (the load served in December 1999 for the December 1999 performance period) through June 2000, the credit level is set at 1.25 cents per kWh. From July 1, 2000 (the load served in July for the July performance period) through December 31, 2000 (the load served in December for the December 2000 performance period), the credit level is set at 1.0 cent per kWh. The Committee will hold a public proceeding in near the close of this six-month period to determine how to re-set the credit level, if necessary, for the next six-month block effective January 2001 through June 2001. At no time will the credit level exceed 1.5 cents-per-kWh.

Providers are not required to conduct business with registered wholesalers to participate in the distribution of funds from the Customer Credit Subaccount. On their monthly performance reports, providers may show that they obtained eligible energy from either: 1) registered, in-state renewable suppliers that satisfy the funding criteria described on pages 3-5 and 17 or 2) registered wholesalers. Thus, providers who conduct business with wholesalers that do not register with the Energy Commission shall state on their monthly performance reports (in Box 9) that the energy is generated by registered, in-state renewable suppliers that satisfy the funding criteria.

Providers may receive a payment as reimbursement for the credit they have passed on to eligible, end-use customers for qualified renewable generation sold. The Energy Commission intends to ensure that payments from the Customer Credit Subaccount are only made after both of the following criteria are met: eligible renewables have been purchased by providers AND credits have been passed on to consumers. To allow providers flexibility in billing without being penalized for monthly variations in their

Table 3
Invoicing Schedule

Invoice Due Date	Anticipated Payment Date	Payments may be made for the Performance Periods Listed Below*
May 11, 1998	June 17, 1998	April 1998
June 10, 1998	July 17, 1998	April 1998
July 10, 1998	August 17, 1998	April 1998 May 1998
August 10, 1998	September 16, 1998	April 1998 June 1998
September 10, 1998	October 19, 1998	April 1998 July 1998
October 13, 1998	November 19, 1998	April 1998 August 1998
November 10, 1998	December 17, 1998	April 1998 September 1998
December 10, 1998	January 18, 1999	April 1998 October 1998
January 11, 1999	February 17, 1999	April 1998 November 1998
February 10, 1999	March 19, 1999	April 1998 December 1998
March 10, 1999	April 16, 1999	April 1998 January 1999
April 12, 1999	May 19, 1999	May 1998 February 1999
May 10, 1999	June 16, 1999	June 1998 March 1999
June 10, 1999	July 19, 1999	October 1998 April 1999
July 12, 1999	August 18, 1999	November 1998 May 1999
August 10, 1999	September 17, 1999	December 1998 June 1999
September 10, 1999	October 18, 1999	January 1999 July 1999
October 10, 1999	November 17, 1999	February 1999 August 1999
November 10, 1999	December 17, 1999	March 1999 September 1999
December 10, 1999	January 17, 2000	April 1999 October 1999
January 10, 2000	February 16, 2000	Sept. 1999 November 1999
February 10, 2000	March 17, 2000	Oct. 1999 December 1999
March 10, 2000	April 17, 2000	November 1999 January 2000
April 10, 2000	May 16, 2000	December 1999 February 2000
May 10, 2000	June 16, 2000	Jan. 2000 March 2000
June 12, 2000	July 19, 2000	February 2000 April 2000
July 10, 2000	August 16, 2000	March 2000 May 2000
August 10, 2000	September 18, 2000	April 2000 June 2000
September 11, 2000	October 18, 2000	May 2000 July 2000
October 10, 2000	November 16, 2000	June 2000 August 2000
November 10, 2000	December 18, 2000	July 2000 September 2000
December 11, 2000	January 17, 2001	August 2000 October 2000
January 10, 2001	February 16, 2001	September 2000 November 2000
February 12, 2001	March 21, 2001	October 2000 December 2000
March 12, 2001	April 18, 2001	November 2000 January 2001
April 10, 2001	May 17, 2001	December 2000 February 2001
May 10, 2001	June 17, 2001	January 2001 March 2001
June 11, 2001	July 18, 2001	February 2001 April 2001
July 10, 2001	August 17, 2001	March 2001 May 2001
August 10, 2001	September 16, 2001	April 2001 June 2001
September 10, 2001	October 17, 2001	May 2001 July 2001
October 10, 2001	November 16, 2001	June 2001 August 2001
November 12, 2001	December 19, 2001	July 2001 September 2001
December 10, 2001	January 16, 2002	August 2001 — October 2001
January 10, 2002	February 16, 2002	September 2001 November 2001
February 11, 2002	March 20, 2002	October 2001 December 2001

* Monthly Performance Reports will not be accepted until 30 days after the end of the performance period claimed. For example, a November 1998 Monthly Performance Report may not be submitted until January 1, 1999. This is necessary in order to verify generation data.

annual products, the Energy Commission will keep track of, or bank, two values: 1) the number of kWh of any eligible generation that a provider has purchased above that reflected in credit on customer bills, i.e. the excess generation, and 2) the number of kWh of load served that corresponds to any credit amounts reflected on customer bills prior to purchasing eligible generation, i.e. the excess Customer Credits.

Effective the December 1999 performance period, the credits banking system will keep track of kWh rather than dollars. Previously, the banking system tracked dollars, but tracking by kWh will be effective at the same time as the change in the credit level. If the credit banked is excess generation, then the kWh that are banked will be multiplied by the credit level in place at the time the matching load is reported. For example, if a provider banks excess generation in November, 1999, and then reports matching load in December 1999, the excess generation would be valued at 1.25 cents per kWh instead of the previous credit level of 1.5 cents per kWh.

However, if the credit banked is excess load, then the kWh that are banked are multiplied by the credit level in place at the time the load was reported. If a provider banks excess load in November, 1999, and then reports matching generation in December 1999, the excess load would be valued at the 1.5 cents per kWh, rather than the 1.25 cents per kWh in place in December 1999.

In any month, the Energy Commission will make payments for the value of eligible generation purchased and sold to eligible customers, capped by the Customer Credit passed on, and include any applicable banked values from previous months.

The monthly payment calculation is based in part on the total eligible generation in kWh obtained for sale to eligible customers (box 8 on form CEC-1890D-2), multiplied by the cent-per-kWh credit level applicable for the matching load. The payment will be bound by the total load which corresponds to credits which have already been passed onto residential, small commercial and other consumers (4b on form CEC-1890D-2), plus any applicable banked values. Sales must be either through a direct-access contract or a contract for differences.

The monthly payment calculation is based on the credit level in place during the performance period of the MPR. For example, if a provider sells renewable electricity to end users in January but does not report to the Energy Commission until May, the payment calculation will be based on the January credit level, even if it is different from the credit level in place in May. If a provider purchases energy supplies and reports it on their January MPR, but the energy serves November load, then the supplies will be credited at the credit level in place in November, when matching load is served.

Timing of Generation

The Renewables Program allows flexibility in matching electricity supplies with customer load and does not require an hourly or even monthly matching of the two, but does impose some restrictions on the timing of generation and when energy supplies must be reported. Load reported in a given six (or seven) month block (corresponding to a

specific credit level) must be matched by generation within one year of the end of the block. For example, providers will have until June 2001 to match supplies to load claimed from December 1999 through June 2000 performance periods, and will have until December 2001 to match generation with load claimed from July 2000 through December 2000 performance periods.

Additionally, energy supplies must not be reported any sooner than two months after the generation has occurred. This is necessary in order to verify the generation that is reported in MPRs and amended MPRs. Eligible supplies will not be payable unless the energy was generated at least two months before the applicable invoice due date shown on Table 3. For example, a June MPR submitted to the Commission by the August due date should not include supplies that were generated in July or August. However, if the June MPR is submitted in September, then generation that occurred in July would be payable on the June MPR.

Example of How Credit Banking Works

Table 4 below shows an illustrative example of how credit banking works. In the example, the provider sells a product that is comprised of 100 percent eligible renewable power, and the credit level is assumed to be 1.5 cents per kWh from January through March, changing to 1.25 cents per kWh in April.

Table 4: Illustrative Example of Credit Banking

		Reported on MPR			Calculated by the Energy Commission					
Performance Period	Credit Level	Eligible Generation	Eligible Load	Customer Credits Shown on Bill	Monthly Banked Excess Generation	Monthly Banked Excess Load	Running Balance of Banked Excess Generation	Running Balance of Banked Excess Load	Excess Load @ Credit Level Change**	Payment from Commission
month	cents/kWh	kWh	kWh	\$	kWh	kWh	kWh	kWh	kWh	\$
Jan.	1.5	1000	1000	15	0	0	0	0	--	15.00
Feb.	1.5	900	1000	15	0	100	0	100	--	13.50
March	1.5	1030	1000	15	30	0	0	70	70	15.45
April*	1.25	970	1000	12.5	0	30	0	100	0	12.30
May	1.25	1100	1000	12.5	100	0	0	0	0	13.75

* For April, the payment is calculated as follows: (70 kWh multiplied by 1.5 cents/kWh) + (900kWh multiplied by 1.25 cents/kWh)

** This column reflects how the Energy Commission will track excess load served that is banked at the time the credit level changes. If a provider has banked excess customer credits at the 1.5 cents per kWh credit level, and if the provider matches the load with eligible generation within a year and a half, then the provider may receive payment on the banked load at the 1.5 cents per kWh credit level.

Note: The running balance is a cumulative amount and is net of any banked values that have been drawn upon for payment.

In this example, the provider distributes Customer Credits for all of the eligible generation it sells in January. The provider purchases 1,000 kWh in eligible renewable power and passes \$15 of Customer Credits on to its customers (1000 kWh of eligible load multiplied by 1.5 cents per kWh). The Energy Commission pays the provider \$15 from the Customer Credit Subaccount for January.

In February, however, supply of eligible renewable energy is less than consumer demand, and, presumably, the provider supplements its supply with power not eligible for Customer Credits. The provider purchases 900 kWh of eligible power, but passes on to consumers \$15 in Customer Credits, a dollar amount that would be expected for 1,000 kWh of eligible electricity load. In this example, the provider passes on to its customers \$1.50 in excess Customer Credit for 100 kWh of eligible electricity load that was not actually matched by purchases of eligible generation by the provider that month. The Energy Commission banks the 100 kWh since it is the difference between: 1) the eligible generation purchased by the provider, and 2) the load served that corresponds to the amount of Customer Credit passed on to consumers. In this case, the Energy Commission pays the provider \$13.50 (900 kWh multiplied by 1.5 cents per kWh) and reserves 100 kWh in case the provider purchases excess eligible generation in subsequent months and qualifies for funds on that energy.

In March, the provider purchases more eligible renewable energy than is reflected by the amount of Customer Credit passed on to consumers. In this case, the provider purchases 1,030 kWh of eligible generation, but only passes on \$15.00 to consumers, equivalent to 1000 kWh of eligible load served. This represents 30 kWh in excess generation that may be banked. Since 100 kWh in excess Customer Credit was banked the previous month, the provider has enough banked kWh available to cover its excess generation this month. The Energy Commission draws 30 kWh from the provider's running balance of banked excess Customer Credit and the provider receives a \$15.45 payment from the Energy Commission. The running balance of banked excess Customer Credit becomes 70 kWh.

In April, the credit level drops to 1.25 cents per kWh. The provider reports 1000 kWh in eligible load served, with a corresponding amount of customer credits passed on totaling \$12.50. The eligible generation purchased is 970 kWh. Since the provider has 70 kWh excess customer credits banked from the previous month when the credit level was set at 1.5 cents per kWh, the first 70 kWh of generation purchases is still eligible to receive the 1.5 cent per kWh credit level (70 kWh * 1.50 cent per kWh). Generation used to match the load that was served during the performance period with the reduced credit level, however, will be credited at the new credit level (900 kWh * 1.25 cent per kWh). After making these calculations, the provider still has 100kWh in excess load served.

In April, the provider cashes out the amount of load that was banked at the 1.5 cent per kWh credit level. The provider had the option to retain a balance of such banked values for one year before the Energy Commission would have cleared any remaining balance.

In May, the provider's entire load served and generation purchased is credited at the 1.25 cent per kWh credit level. By the end of May, the provider has matched load and generation and has nothing banked.

Cap on How Many kWh may be Banked

The number of kWh that may be banked is restricted on an annual basis. A cap is placed on the ratio of two figures: 1) running balance of excess credit plus excess generation (in kWh) to 2) the total kWh the provider has reported in MPRs in a calendar year. The total is the cumulative number of kWh for which payments have been made, plus the running balance of excess credit, in kWh, and excess generation, in kWh. This calculation gives a true-up between zero and 100 percent.

At the end of each year, the true-up of each provider will be calculated. If the true-up is equal to or greater than 5 percent, the provider is given four months to reduce its running balance. On the fourth month, staff will recalculate the true-up. If the provider does not attain a true-up of five percent or less, any excess kWh (beyond the 5 percent) in a provider's running balance are deleted from the amount of kWh the Commission is banking for the provider.

- End of Year True-Up Calculation:
[running balance of excess credit plus excess generation in kWh] divided by [running balance of excess credit and excess generation in kWh + cumulative amount of kWh for which payments have been made to the provider in the given calendar year] \leq 5 percent

Tracking Sales by Customer Class

Providers must submit information on the customer classes receiving the Customer Credit to meet the requirements of SB 90, the legislation authorizing funding for the Customer Credit Subaccount. The legislation specifies that customers who do not qualify as residential or small commercial may receive up to, but not more than, \$1,000 per end-use customer, per year. Further, this group of customers may receive no more than \$15 million from this Subaccount.

Registered providers must track their sales and Customer Credit distribution to ensure that the funding caps for non-residential and non-small commercial customers are not exceeded. Tables 5, 6, and 7 give providers a guide for designating the customer class for the purpose of tracking payments. Separate tables show the designation for customers served by SDG&E, SCE, and PG&E. Customer class designation is based on a customer's rate schedule. The customer classes identified are: residential, small commercial, commercial and industrial, public lighting, and agriculture.

The Energy Commission's designation of customer class is intended to be consistent with existing practices and with AB 1890. The law creates a fire wall between residential and small commercial customers collectively, separate from all other customers. The firewall separates residential and small commercial customers eligible for the 10 percent rate reduction bond credit from ineligible customers. For purposes of

Customer Credits, those customers eligible for the rate reduction bond credit are considered residential or small commercial and not subject to funding caps.

In Tables 5, 6, and 7 each rate class is grouped by the applicability of Customer Credit funding caps and by customer class. Residential and small commercial customers subscribing to rate schedules in which all customers qualify for the rate reduction bond credit are not subject to funding caps. Agricultural customers never qualify for the rate reduction bond credit, and so they are subject to funding caps.

Some customer classes fall under a column titled, customers may be subject to funding caps. Customers that fall into this category are considered subject to funding caps by default unless the provider has evidence that the customer qualifies for the rate reduction bond credit. Customers subscribing to a class that has a check mark (✓) in the column titled, additional data necessary to change classification, may be classified as small commercial if the provider has evidence from the utility that they are eligible for the rate reduction bond credit. For other rate schedules, none of the customers subscribing to them qualify for the rate reduction bond credit and are marked with an N on the table indicating that such customers do not qualify as small commercial.

For example, as shown in Table 5, customers who switch to a renewable provider from PG&E's rate schedule A-15 are never considered small commercial, but A-10 customers may, if the provider has proof from the utility that the customer qualifies for the rate reduction bond credit. Similarly, as shown in Table 7, customers in SDG&E service territory who subscribe to rate schedule PA-TOU and LS-1 never qualify as small commercial or residential. SDG&E customers who subscribed to DR-TOU-2 and NJ rate schedules may not be subject to funding caps if the provider has proof from the utility that they qualify for the rate reduction bond credit.

How to Claim Funding from the Customer Credit Subaccount for Energy from Suppliers that are not Registered as Eligible for Funding from the New or Existing Renewable Resources Accounts

To claim Customer Credit funding for renewable energy generated by facilities that are not registered as eligible for funding from either the Existing Renewable Resources Account or the New Renewable Resources Account, registered providers and wholesalers must provide documentation attesting to the eligibility of the facility. The process for documenting eligibility is described below and is designed to recognize and document the eligibility of all facilities that meet the definition of in-state renewable generation and, for the first six months of the program, those that meet the requirements of SB 977. It is not intended to change the criteria for eligibility.

- If the energy was generated between April 1, 1998 and September 30, 1998 and is considered eligible under SB 977, an authorized officer of the facility must declare under penalty of perjury that the facility is: renewable, and located in-state, and either owned by an investor owned utility not required to sell to the Power Exchange or owned by one or more in-state municipal utilities and is not certified as a

qualifying small power production facility under Title 18, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 292.207.

- If the energy is eligible but the facility is not registered as eligible for funding from either the New or Existing Accounts, an authorized officer of the facility must declare under penalty of perjury that the facility is renewable, and located in-state, and is placed into operation after September 26, 1996 or was placed in operation prior to that date, and is also certified as a qualifying small power production facility under Title 18 of the Code of Federal Regulations Section 292.207 and is either located in-state or began selling electricity to a California electrical corporation prior to September 26, 1996 under a Standard Offer Power Purchase Agreement authorized by the California Public Utilities Commission.

Examples of facilities that may produce eligible energy but are not registered as eligible for funding from the New or Existing Accounts include new facilities placed into operation after September 26, 1996, that are not participating in the New Renewable Resources Account. Also, energy from certain facilities that were in operation prior to September 26, 1996 but are not eligible for funding from the Existing Renewable Resources Account, because they are receiving fixed-energy price payments under their utility contracts, may be eligible for Customer Credit funding if the facility demonstrates it is no longer receiving high fixed energy price payments, it meets the definition of in-state renewable electricity generation technology, the energy is sold through a direct access contract or contract for differences, and the energy is sold to eligible customers. These include facilities with ISO4 and similar contracts that are past their cliff date, regardless of whether the post-cliff energy payments are fixed or based on market conditions, and facilities with non-standard, non-ISO4 contracts that have no cliff date but provide lower fixed-energy payments.

Once a facility's eligibility has been properly documented and approved for registration, the facility will be issued:

1. A signed certificate from the Energy Commission stating the facility is a Registered Renewable Supplier which produces energy that is eligible for customer credits.
2. A five-digit supplier number to be used in all subsequent transactions.

Facilities that fail to document eligibility or are otherwise not approved for registration will be so notified by the Energy Commission staff, and the generation from said facilities may not qualify for Customer Credits.

Other Monthly Reporting Requirements

Providers and wholesalers must also document energy eligible for payment from the Customer Credit Subaccount in their Monthly Performance Report for Renewable Providers and Wholesalers. Providers must attach to their monthly performance report a proof of transaction showing the number of eligible kWh obtained and the month the

energy was generated. For example, the copy of an invoice could be proof of transaction; a sample is provided in the back of the *Guidebook*. If the provider is also a supplier, then an independent verification of production must be submitted.

Senate Bill 90 requires providers to, ...account for the credits [from the Customer Credit Subaccount] on the recipient customer's utility bills. The Energy Commission intends to provide consumers with consistent information about the Customer Credit and also allow marketers flexibility in how they construct their billing system. For instance, providers may pass the credit on to consumers in the form of a discounted rate or rebate. The Energy Commission does require that providers inform consumers that they, as eligible customers, are receiving a California publicly funded credit from the Renewable Resource Trust Fund of [insert credit level] cents-per-kWh applicable during [insert relevant time period] on their purchases of eligible renewable power. This information should be shown legibly on each consumer's bill at the time of credit disbursement.

Detailed instructions for completing form CEC-1890D-2, the Monthly Performance Report for Providers and Wholesalers are given below. Providers and wholesalers both use the same form. It should be noted that the Energy Commission may conduct random spot audits to verify a provider's or wholesaler's monthly performance report. Also, provider purchases from eligible renewable power suppliers or wholesalers may be compared with customer sales on an annual basis for auditing purposes. Audits may also be used to confirm that the credit is reflected in consumer bills and that the caps (the \$1,000 annual cap and the \$15 million total cap) are not exceeded for the non-residential and non-small commercial consumer.

CEC-1890D-2, Monthly Performance Report for Renewable Providers and Renewable Wholesalers

1. **CEC Registration #** -- Provide your Registered Renewable Provider or Registered Renewable Wholesaler number issued by the Energy Commission. If you are submitting data on more than one product, list all applicable alphabetic extensions of your registration number, for example: 99999-a, b, c, d.
2. **Name of Provider or Wholesaler** -- Full business name of provider or wholesaler.
3. **Performance Period** -- Enter the calendar month and year for which you are submitting performance data with respect to customer sales (Boxes 4 through 7). Reports are due to the Energy Commission by the date shown in Table 3.
4. **Amount of Product Sold to Eligible End-Use Customers** -- Only registered providers submit these data, wholesalers do not.
 - a) Show the amount of eligible renewable energy, in kWh, sold to eligible end-use customers (eligible customers are those customers within the state, who are not local publicly-owned electric utility customers, and are paying the public benefits charge) either through a direct-access contract or a contract for differences. Any

kWh sold to non-residential or non-small commercial customers should be subtracted from the total if the customers are no longer eligible for the Customer Credit because either: 1) they hit their annual funding cap, or 2) the program funding cap is reached.

b) Show the total number of eligible customers.

c) Show the total credit passed on to consumers (the sum of 5c, 6c and 7c).

5. **Sales to Eligible Residential Customers --** Only registered providers submit these data.

a) Show the amount of eligible renewable energy, in kWh, sold to eligible residential customers (eligible customers are those customers within the state, who are not local publicly-owned electric utility customers, and are paying the public benefits charge).

b) Show the total number of eligible, residential customers.

c) Show the total credit passed on to eligible, residential customers.

6. **Sales to Eligible Small Commercial Customers --** Only registered providers submit these data.

a) Show the amount of eligible renewable energy, in kWh, sold to eligible small commercial customers (eligible customers are those customers within the state, who are not local publicly-owned electric utility customers, and are paying the public benefits charge).

b) Show the total number of eligible, small commercial customers.

c) Show the total credit passed on to eligible, small commercial customers.

7. **Sales to All Other Eligible Customers --** Only registered providers submit these data.

a) Show the amount of eligible renewable energy, in kWh, sold to eligible, non-residential and non-small commercial customers (eligible customers are those customers within the state, who are not local publicly-owned electric utility customers, and are paying the public benefits charge). Any kWh sold to non-residential or non-small commercial customers should be subtracted from the total if the customers are no longer eligible for the Customer Credit because either: 1) they hit their annual funding cap, or 2) the program funding cap is reached.

b) Show the total number of eligible, non-residential and non-small commercial customers.

c) Show the total credit passed on to eligible, non-residential and non-small commercial customers.

8. **Total Declared Purchases (or Transactions) from Eligible Renewable Suppliers Plus Electricity Obtained from Registered Wholesalers --** Sum of the kWh given in box 9.

9. **Declared Purchases (or Transactions) from Eligible Renewable Suppliers and Electricity Obtained from Registered Wholesalers --** Registered providers and wholesalers must list: 1) the Energy Commission supplier registration number for

each registered, renewable supplier eligible for funding or the registration number of the wholesaler from whom the electricity is obtained (or state the name of the facility if it produces energy that is otherwise eligible for funding from the Customer Credit Subaccount but the facility is not registered as eligible for funding from the Existing Renewable Resources Account or New Renewable Resources Account), 2) the month the energy was generated, 3) the quantity of the eligible generation, in kWh, obtained from each purchase (or transaction) during the performance period shown in Box 3. Registered providers and wholesalers must attach proof of transaction.

10. **Declaration** -- The declaration must be completed by an officer of the company, such as the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, or similar officer with authority to bind the company.

Amending Monthly Performance Reports

Periodically, it may be necessary to make adjustments to a provider's monthly payment (for instance, it may be necessary to correct a meter reading or reporting error). If a provider or wholesaler needs to amend an MPR, they must complete form CEC-1890-4 and submit it to the Commission following the same schedule as that for original MPRs. For example, a January 2000 amended MPR would not be accepted after May 10, 2000. However, if at any time a provider or wholesaler discovers that it has submitted an MPR or an amended MPR to the Energy Commission that includes errors that resulted in over payment by the Commission, that party must notify the Commission as soon as possible, regardless of whether or not the performance period is payable under the invoice schedule.

Payments on amendments are reflected in payment statements as adjustments to the payment of an MPR. Consequently, amended MPRs are not payable until an original MPR is also filed. For example, if on April 12, 2000 a provider submits a January 2000 amended MPR, it must also submit an original February 2000 MPR in order to receive payment on the amendment by May 16. If the February MPR is not submitted until the following month, then the adjustment will be paid at that time.

CEC-1890D-4, Monthly Performance Report Amendment for Renewable Providers and Renewable Wholesalers

This is a form to amend a Monthly Performance Report that contains incorrect data. Only sections where data have changed need to be completed, and the data indicated on the form should show the amount of the change (not the new value). Whether a change is positive or negative should be indicated in each appropriate box, with a positive value indicating an increase in claims. For instructions on what data is needed for Boxes 1-9 see the instructions above for Form CEC-1890D-2. For instructions for boxes 10-12 of Form CEC-1890D-4, read the following paragraphs.

10. **Attachment** - Proof of Purchase for items entered in Box 9. Proof of purchases can be invoices or other documentation, but should be from the generator or wholesaler indicated in Box 9. If the kWh in the invoice does not match the kWh claimed in

Box 9, please provide a written explanation. A sample invoice can be found at the back of the guidebook.

11. **Attachment** — Explanation for amendment. Providers and wholesalers should include a written statement explaining the reason for the amendment.
12. **Declaration** -- The declaration must be completed by an officer of the company, such as the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, or similar officer with authority to bind the company.

Implementing the \$15 Million and \$75.6 Million Caps

SB 90 specifies that non-residential and non-small commercial customers collectively and cumulatively may receive not more than \$15 million in customer credits, and that all customers may receive no more than \$75.6 million. The Energy Commission must ensure that disbursements do not exceed the statutory limits, even if claims by providers exceed that amount.

The Energy Commission will post information about cumulative disbursements to non-residential and non-small commercial customers on the Energy Commission's Web Site at <www.energy.ca.gov>. The Commission will also post information about aggregate payments from the account. Providers can monitor the Energy Commission's distribution of funds to track how close the disbursements are to approaching the \$15 million and \$75.6 million ceilings. It is the responsibility of each registered renewable provider to inform their customers about the limits on funding availability. Below is a description of how the Energy Commission will distribute funds in the event that the cumulative claims reported in MPRs exceed the \$15 million cap for non-residential, non-small commercial customers, or the \$75.6 million available to all customers.

\$15 million Cap for Non-Residential and Non-Small Commercial Customers

If, in a given month, the cumulative claims of the payable invoices from all providers exceeds the \$15 million cap, payments on credits passed on to non-residential and non-small commercial customers will be made in proportion to the funds available. To calculate the percent of each provider's invoices that are payable, the Energy Commission will divide the funds available by the total amount of customer credit paid to non-residential and non-small commercial customers that was claimed from all providers in the given month that MPRs are submitted to the Commission. This ratio will then be multiplied by the amount shown in Box 7c of each provider's MPR (Box 7c gives the amount of credits passed on to non-residential, non-small commercial customers). If after calculating the portion that is payable, a provider has excess customer credits, those credits can be banked for possible payment in the future.

An example is useful to illustrate the proposed process. In this scenario, MPRs are received by December 10th from two providers and the cumulative customer credits reported as passed on to non-residential and non-small commercial customers exceeds

\$15 million. Provider A submits an MPR for October load served and reports that it has passed on \$300,000 to its large customers. Provider B submits an MPR for October load served and reports to have passed on \$100,000 to its large customers, for a total of \$400,000. Available funds are \$300,000, which covers 75 percent of the claims, and so each provider's claims will be prorated accordingly. Provider A will be credited for \$225,000 ($0.75 * \$300,000$) and provider B will be credited for \$75,000 ($0.75 * \$100,000$) for credits passed on to non-residential and non-small commercial customers. Payments for each provider then will be calculated and excess customer credits may be banked as usual.

\$75.6 Million Cap to Close Out the Account

The process for ensuring that the \$75.6 million dollar cap is not exceeded is similar to the procedure used to implement the \$15 million cap, except that the Commission will prorate actual payments to providers, rather than the amount of customer credit that the provider passed on to customers. In the month that cumulative payments to all providers submitting invoices exceeds \$75.6 million, the payments to each provider in that month will be prorated accordingly. Any banked credits that remain after the final payment is made will be cleared from the account and will not be redeemable for payment.

For example, if in a given month the cumulative payments from the Customer Credit Subaccount (not including banked credits) equal \$75.5 million, then total payments that month must not exceed \$100,000. In this example the Energy Commission calculates that the payment to provider A would equal \$150,000 and payment to provider B would equal \$50,000, for a total of \$200,000 if there were no funding constraint. To implement the \$75.6 million cap, however, each provider will receive 50 percent of what they would have otherwise been paid (\$150,000 plus \$50,000 multiplied by 50 percent equals \$100,000, the amount of funding available). Provider A would be paid \$75,000 and provider B would be paid \$50,000. Any banked credits that remained for Provider A and B after making these final payments would not be redeemable.

Other Reporting Requirements

Providers receiving payments from the Customer Credit Subaccount and registered wholesalers are required to submit additional information periodically. This is necessary to meet the Energy Commission's reporting requirements to the Legislature and to help assess the effectiveness of the program in advancing the development of a viable and economical renewable market in California. These reporting requirements also provide a tool to monitor compliance with program requirements, and are subject to random spot audits for verification.

Annual Report

An audited annual report will be initially due in the spring of 1999 (the exact date and electronic format shall be specified by the Energy Commission at a later date). The

report must be audited and signed by an independent third party auditor hired by the provider or wholesaler.

To monitor the annual funding cap of \$1,000 to customers who are not residential or small commercial customers, providers must submit information on the funding distributed to each non-residential customer from the Customer Credit Subaccount. Providers must submit the following information for each non-residential customer:

1. Listing of eligible customers by identification number
2. Total funds paid per customer
3. Identification of customer class (small commercial, commercial and industrial, agriculture, and public lighting)
4. Rate schedule

Although providers will submit sales data for each non-residential customer, the individual name and address is not necessary. Providers must identify each customer by a unique number assigned to that customer throughout the entire program. Providers are also required to submit summary information on each product identified in monthly performance reports. Providers must submit data on their energy purchases (or generation if the provider is also a supplier) and on the funds received from this program on an annual basis. The independent third party auditor must attest that the payments the provider received reflect the amount of eligible generation purchased by the provider and sold to eligible customers who received the Customer Credit from the provider. For each product registered, providers must submit the following data and data for items numbered 9-10 must be disaggregated by customer class (residential, small commercial, commercial and industrial, public lighting, and agriculture):

5. Total eligible renewable energy (kWh) purchased (or generated) in the past year
6. Total renewable energy (kWh) purchased (or generated) in the past year
7. Total energy (kWh) purchased (or generated) in the past year
8. Total renewable funds (\$) received in the past year
9. Total renewable funds (\$) paid to each customer class in the past year
10. Total number of customers in each customer class

Like providers, wholesalers must submit summary information on each product registered. An independent third party auditor must attest that the wholesaler bought and sold the claimed kWh, or brokered the claimed kWh once and only once. For each product, wholesalers must submit the following data:

1. Total eligible renewable energy (kWh) bought and sold or brokered in the past year
2. Total renewable energy (kWh) bought and sold or brokered in the past year
3. Total energy (kWh) bought and sold or brokered in the past year

If the Energy Commission determines that energy providers should submit further information, all providers will be informed in a timely fashion.

Third Quarter Report

To flag potential customers that may exceed the \$1,000 per year limit, a simple report will be required at the end of the third quarter of each year. This report would not be required for the years 2000 or 2001 if the \$1,000 cap is removed for those years. The report will consist of the following data for each non-residential customer only:

- Identification number for customer
- Total credits (\$) received for the year to date

Ad Hoc \$15,000,000 Cap Verification

To ensure the \$15,000,000 maximum allowable to the group of non-residential and non-small commercial customers is not exceeded, it may be necessary to require additional reports if and when this maximum is approached. In this situation, providers will be notified in a timely fashion. The simple report will consist of the following data:

- Total credits (\$) paid to the group of non-residential and non-small commercial customers for the year to date

Will I Ever Need to Reregister?

If any information submitted on your original registration form should change, you must submit a new CEC-1890D-1 or a new CEC-1890D-3. Check the box in the upper right-hand corner for Amended. You may obtain the form by contacting the Energy Commission at (916) 654-4516. The form is also available on the Energy Commission's Web site at: <<http://www.energy.ca.gov/renewables>>

Definitions

aggregator -- any marketer, broker, public agency, city, county, or special district, who combines the loads of multiple end-use customers in facilitating the sale and purchase of electric energy, transmission, and other services on behalf of these customers (Public Resources Code section 331(a)).

billing month -- the period of time coinciding with a calendar month in which a registered Renewable Provider is entitled to receive an incentive payment pursuant to this guidebook.

biomass -- any organic material not derived from fossil fuels.

broker -- an entity arranging the sale and purchase of electric energy, transmission, and other services between buyers and sellers, but does not take title to any of the power sold (Public Resources Code section 331(b)).

contract for differences -- contracts between buyers and generators for electricity that rebate the difference between the contract price and the price of purchasing electricity from the Power Exchange. These contracts provide a form of virtual direct access whereby each party receives the benefit of a stable price but neither needs to actually generate or take power.

customer -- For the purposes of the Customer Credit Subaccount, the end-use meter number identifies individual customers. For example, residents who have unique meter numbers at an apartment building would be counted as unique customers. Also, a small commercial business with facilities at several locations would be counted as a separate customer for each meter. Any individual meter is considered a customer regardless of whether multiple meters are at the same street address and regardless of if that address is a business, governmental facility, or residential facility. In the event that electricity usage is not metered, such as for public lighting, then the unmetered load is collectively considered one customer per billing account. For example, if a city is purchasing eligible renewable energy and has several unmetered streetlights, the usage for the lights would collectively be considered one customer. Note, some customers may be subject to the funding caps. Whether or not an individual customer is subject to the funding caps is dependent upon the rate schedule assigned to that meter. Tables 5-7 and the instructions in the Guidebook identify which rate schedules are subject to the funding caps.

Customer Credit -- the credit a provider shows on customer bills and seeks reimbursement for from the Customer Credit Subaccount.

digester gas -- gas from the anaerobic digestion of biological wastes.

end-use customer -- a residential, commercial, agricultural, or industrial customer in the electric industry who buys electric power to be consumed as a final product (not for resale).

geothermal -- natural heat from within the earth, captured for production of electric power, space heating, or industrial steam.

in-state renewable generation -- biomass, solar thermal, photovoltaic, wind, geothermal, small hydropower (30 megawatts or less), waste tire, digester gas, landfill gas, and municipal solid waste generation technologies as described in the Policy Report on AB 1890 Renewables Funding, including any additions or enhancements thereto, produced in facilities located in this state and placed in operation after

September 26, 1996, or were operational prior to that date, and also certified under Section 292.207 of Title 18 of the Code of Federal Regulations as a qualifying small power production facility either located in California, or that began selling electricity to a California electrical corporation prior to September 26, 1996, under a Standard Offer Power Purchase Agreement authorized by the California Public Utilities Commission.

in-state renewable supplier -- a supplier of in-state renewable generation.

investor-owned utility (IOU) -- a utility organized as a tax-paying business, whose properties are managed by representatives elected by shareholder.

kilowatt (kW) -- one thousand watts. A unit of measure for the amount of electricity needed to operate given equipment. A typical home using central air conditioning and other equipment might have a demand of 4-6 kW on a hot summer afternoon.

kilowatt hour (kWh) -- the most commonly-used unit of measure telling the amount of electricity consumed over time. It means one kilowatt of electricity supplied for one hour. A typical California household consumes about 500 kWh in an average month.

landfill gas (LFG) -- gas produced by the breakdown of organic matter in a landfill (composed primarily of methane and carbon dioxide) or the technology using this gas to produce power.

local publicly-owned electric utility -- as defined in Public Utilities Code Section 9604, subdivision (d), and which includes a municipal utility district, a public utility district, an irrigation district, or a joint powers authority made up of one or more of these entities.

marketer -- an entity who takes title to electric power and then resells the power to end-use customers.

megawatt (MW) -- one thousand kilowatts. One megawatt is about the amount of power to meet the peak demand of a large hotel.

municipal solid waste -- garbage which can be processed and burned to produce energy.

photovoltaic (PV) -- a technology using a semiconductor that converts light directly into electricity.

Power Exchange (PX) -- an independent, nonprofit entity responsible for conducting an auction for the generators seeking to sell energy and for loads not otherwise being served by bilateral contracts. The Power Exchange will be responsible for scheduling generation, determining hourly market clearing prices for its market, and settling and billing for suppliers and retailers using its market.

provider -- an entity that is either a supplier, marketer, or aggregator, or some combination, that provides electricity to end-use customers.

public benefits charge -- a surcharge applied to the electric bills of IOU ratepayers used to support energy efficiency, research, development and demonstration (RD&D), low income, and renewables programs.

small hydro -- a facility employing one or more hydroelectric turbine generators and with a sum capacity not exceeding 30 megawatts. For purposes of this definition, facility shall be defined in a manner consistent with Title 18 of the Code of Federal Regulations, section 292.201 et seq., provided, however, that the size of the facility is limited to 30 megawatts, rather than 80 megawatts.

solar thermal -- the conversion of sunlight to heat and its concentration and use to power a generator to produce electricity.

supplier -- a facility that generates electricity.

wholesaler -- an entity which buys and sells electricity to providers, or one who acts as a broker in negotiating sales of power to providers.

Forms and Samples

CEC-1890D-1 -- Registration Form for Renewable Providers

CEC-1890D-2 -- Monthly Performance Report for Renewable Providers and Renewable Wholesalers

CEC-1890D-3 — Registration Form for Renewable Wholesalers

CEC-1890D-4 — Monthly Performance Report Amendment for Renewable Providers and Renewable Wholesalers

STD-204 -- Vendor Data Record

Sample of Monthly Payment Statement

Sample of Monthly Statement for Wholesalers

Sample of Proof of Purchase for Monthly Performance Reports